

TRIAL OF JOHN W. STRATTON.

State of Indiana.
Indicted for Murder.
John W. Stratton.

The State was represented in this case by Isaac W. Pierce, Prosecuting Attorney for this Judicial District, assisted by Alexander B. Crane, the Prosecuting Attorney for the County of Vigo. For the defense appeared R. W. Thompson, John P. Baird, Jas. S. Jackson, Jr., and T. B. Long.

A large number of jurors were challenged by the defense, and the foreman messengers consumed in filling the panel.

It will be recalled by the readers of the Express that this is the case where Mr. Stratton, in connection with a Mrs. Hughes, at the house of the latter, in this city, in the month of February last, shot a man by the name of Daniel Corbin, from which shot Corbin died the following day. Mrs. Hughes having been tried and acquitted at the regular term of this Court, this case was continued until the present called session.

Mr. Stratton is a man apparently about 35 years old, with rather a pleasant face, and looks the most innocent man in the court room. Whether he is or not, the following testimony will determine.

The following witnesses were called and sworn on the part of the State: Dr. Bell and Thompson, John Rector, Thomas Madigan, Wm. Ryan, Frank Henry, Dennis Harrison, M. Ganey, Daniel O. Hearn, A. Wood, R. Stridman, Mary Hughes, and Missouri Hughes.

On the part of the State the case was stated to the jury by Prosecuting Attorney Pierce. The indictment was for murder in the first and second degrees, for man slaughter, and for being accessory before and after the fact. Mr. Pierce stated the case, and the hearing on it, in an able, clear, and forcible manner. The defense preferred stating their case after the evidence for the State had been concluded.

The Court then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

The Court assembled at 2 o'clock P. M., and the prosecution introduced Dr. James Bell as their first witness, who testified as follows:

I am a practicing physician. I am not positive as to the date of the killing of Daniel Corbin, but think it was on the morning of the 9th of February. I was called to see him about 12 o'clock in the morning; I found him shot, a bullet wound on the body; he was shot about the middle of the chest, about two inches below the breast bone; he was suffering very low; this was about two hours after he was shot; saw him often from that time until he died; he was not present when he died, but understood he died about twelve o'clock the following night. I assisted in the post mortem examination, Dr. Thompson assisted; the wound had passed through the liver and stomach, close to the stomach; the first intestine; we found the ball imbedded close to the back; Dr. Thompson cut the ball out; I think I would know it; I put a mark on it; (here Dr. Rector examines a ball); this is about the size of the one cut out; I would say his death was caused by the shot; it was sufficient to produce death; saw nothing else about him that would cause his death; should think he was about 25 years of age; I had been acquainted with him about a year, understood his name was Daniel Corbin. From the course the ball took I would say that the deceased was standing lower than the person who fired.

Cross examined—Have known the deceased about a year; never knew him called anything but "Dan"; we thought he was in perfect health; every organ seemed to be in perfect health. When I first saw him he was in a house on Second Street, he was sitting in a chair; I examined the wound while he was in this position; the ball entered downwards, should think about eight inches; made no effort to probe the wound during the life of the deceased; it was the morning after he died that I examined the wound; the ball was lodged in a membrane; do not know whether the interior wound was much mutilated or not; did not examine with an eye to that; the ball entered about the center of the middle line, near the pit of the stomach; the bowels were taken out in a pan, and it is difficult to tell just where the ball went; did not discover that the bowels were cut; the stomach was, but not the bowels; coagulated blood was in the stomach.

Doctor Thompson being called said: I am a physician and was called to see Mr. Corbin; do not recollect the precise date, but in two hours after he was shot; I saw him in a house nearly opposite where Mrs. Hughes lived; I knew him by the name of "Dan"; it was about 3 o'clock in the morning when I first saw him; he was lying in bed when I first saw him; he was suffering a good deal, complained about his bladder. I saw the wound; it was a small orifice just below the breast bone; a little blood was coming from it; not much; I thought it impossible for the man to live; his physical condition was much depressed, his pulse was low; I was not present when he died, but think it was about twenty-four hours after he was shot; I next saw him after he died, on the next morning; I assisted at the post mortem examination; we found the ball had passed through the stomach, wounding the gall and lodging in the mesentery; I would say his death was caused by the ball which was shot in him; it was a gunshot wound.

Cross Examined—I went with Dr. Bell to see him; I made no effort to probe the wound; it is a hard question to answer whether the ball descended after shot; it seemed to have descended when first on tearing the body and then went direct; the ball might have descended from the place where it first entered some; the post mortem was made five or six hours after he died; I am not able to tell what night it was; day of the month or week; the ball was lodged in the region of the spinal column; the intestine were not perforated; a man may live when his liver is perforated by a bullet, it is more serious when the gall bladder and liver are both perforated.

Dr. Bell being called back said: I had a conversation with John, told him often he would die and he should make his arrangements accordingly.

John Rector said: I live near the house where the shooting was done; I live a little east of it; the house stands front and west on 2d street and saw up off the ground; it is a one-story building.

this house and the south corner; it is a small one-story house, I mean Mrs. Hughes's house; my house stands close to this, 30 or 40 feet distance; I was at home the night this shooting occurred; it was about five minutes after 12; the deceased generally went by the name of Johnson, sometimes he was called Corbin, but he wrote it Daniel Johnson.

I heard the noise that night; it was loud talking; I went round and could see John Corbin; was south of him, a little over a quarter of a square and the width of a street from him, think the distance is about 96 feet; it was a bright moonlight night; I could see objects distinctly; there was nothing to obstruct the view; I could hear them talking but could not hear what was said; in a little time a shot was fired, and then four or five quick succession as they could; Johnson said they had shot him and if it did not kill him, damn 'em, he would time them.

I saw Johnson when the first shot was fired. He seemed to be swinging back and forth as though he was in a fit. When I saw him he was as if he was from the door of the house; the side walk—he was in the gutter. When the first shot was fired he backed a little, then the second, third and fourth shots were fired; he was still swinging back, and after the fourth shot, he said they had shot him. I could hear the voices of persons in the house, but not what they said. It appeared to be a woman's voice. I heard Johnson say, let me in, I am cold. After he was shot he went opposite and told the man to open the door for he was shot and was dying. Johnson then stepped back, threw up his hands and sank on the ground and groaned. I then saw a man come out of Mrs. Hughes's house and run down south.

He ran close to me. He was a man about the size of John W. Stratton. He was dressed in grey clothes, and had his coat drawn up, and a low black cap on. He went south. I did not look after him. I then got my pistol and proceeded to where "Dan" was. He then said, is that you, John? I said yes. He then said, is that you, John? I said yes. He then said, is that you, John? I said yes.

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John Rector said: I live near the house where the shooting was done; I live a little east of it; the house stands front and west on 2d street and saw up off the ground; it is a one-story building.

Cross examined—I was in bed when I first heard the firing of the pistol, heard four shots, there was a minute and a half from the first to the 3d, 3d and 4th shots; it was a light moonlight night; saw no man standing at Wright's shop; had one been there might have seen him; I was not the first person to get to Johnson; he was about 47 yards from my bed room when I first saw him; he told me often after he was shot that he would die; about three hours before he died he said he was almost dead; always heard him called Johnson, and knew no better until he told me who and what was his right name.

W. H. Stewart said: I remember the time when Johnson was shot, saw him the next morning; I am Sheriff of Vigo county; when I first saw him he was suffering much; talked to him about getting well; he thought he would not; saw him other times, I think three times.

(Here the prosecution proposed to give the declarations of the deceased and the Court allowed it to go the jury.)

Mr. Stewart continuing said: Johnson told me that a woman shot him three times, and then a man came out and shot him; I told him he must be mistaken, for the woman said that she shot him herself, but he said it was no such thing, and then repeated as above; he then went on and described the man, and said he was in his shirt sleeves; I meant Mrs. Hughes when I told him "she said she shot him"; I had a conversation with Mrs. Hughes previous to this, and it was in consequence of this that I made the remark I did; he did not state which shot it was that struck him—Mrs. Hughes was brought to the jail about 1 or 2 o'clock.

Mr. Garvey being recalled, said—Johnson told me that a man at Mrs. Hughes's shot him. This conversation was on the side walk before I took him up. When he first came to my door, he said let me in, I am shot and am going to die; I was shot at Mrs. Hughes.

Michael McCabe being introduced, said—I know Dan Johnson; I recollect when he died. I saw him about three hours before he died. He was at Garvey's. He told me he could not live much longer—he was sensible up to his dying moments. He said he did not know who was the man that shot him. I asked him if he was not a woman who shot him and he said no; it was a man.

Cross examined—I knew him slightly; I always knew him by the name of "Dan." There was no one present at the time when I had one of those conversations, another time Mr. Haney was present; he told me that it was a man who shot him.

Mary Hughes testified as follows: I am 11 years old the 7th day of June. It was on the 8th day of February when this occurred; I was living with my mother at that time on 2d street; it was a bright moonlight night. I know John W. Stratton, I have known him for 6 or 7 years. On the night when this occurred, myself and mother and Stratton were at our house; he came about 7 o'clock and then went up town, and in a short time came back; he said he went up to buy some things; he went to buy some potatoes and cakes; "Ma" gave him the money to buy them; when he came, "Ma" got his supper, and he went to bed. I know the pistol, it is my mother's; Mr. Stratton fired it, and he told him he could not be admitted to see, and then he came back and put it under his coat. There were two rooms in my mother's house. The other room is occupied by another woman. When I went to bed, Stratton was lying on the lounge; he had taken off his boots and coat. The knocking continued at the door about an hour; I heard talking; I heard a knocking at our door, and "Ma" opened it and said if he did not go away, she would let the dog out at him. "Ma" then turned round and asked Stratton if he would let any man talk to her that way. Stratton said nothing; he had the pistol and went to the door and shot once, and then shot three times afterwards; he then went to the bureau and said, "If I have not shot him, I do not know how I have missed—Stratton said he shot the first time to scare him; Stratton then picked up the pistols and tried to pick out the ball from the pistol.

"Ma" then went to the window and Dan was then lying on the side walk, as then said Stratton to get away and he put his clothes and said "I do not want to be known to this scrape"; and Ma said she would not fetch him in if she could help it; Stratton did not get the ball out of the pistol; he did not get that evening grey clothes and black hat; when he shot he was in his shirt sleeves; he has been coming to our house six or seven years, nearly every night, I am well acquainted with him. [The pistol was here shown the witness and she then held the ball in it was the same.]

Cross examined—I do not know what time it was I went to sleep; I was awakened by loud knocking at Mrs. Lloyd's door; mother got up to let the dog in Mrs. Lloyd's room; Dan was knocking at the door; I did not know Dan; I know about it being him is what I have seen in the papers. When he was done knocking I Mr. Lloyd's door he came round and knocked at mother's door; Ma was up when he came to our door; she opened it and asked who was there, and he said, "A friend; I guess," and then Ma told him to go away; then he pushed the door open and struck at Ma, and went to the parlor and got a brickbat; Ma told him if he did not go away she would let the dog out on him; he said he would kill the dog; when he was talking to mother Stratton shot him; there was four shots fired; Ma told Stratton he had better get out of here, and he said he did not want to be known to this scrape; Mrs. Lloyd did not say anything to me when she came in; I did not tell her who shot; Mr. Madigan came in and asked mother who shot the man, and I told mother to tell the truth; I did not say to mother that she shot him; I told Mrs. Stewart first that it was she that shot him; this was after mother was in jail; I did not tell Mr. Stewart the truth the first time; I told him that mother shot the man, but afterwards I told him the truth; I told Mr. Stewart what I did; because I did not want to be known to this scrape; Ma came to our door he used vulgar language, and cursed and swore; mother did not use any harsh language towards him; I do not know anything about the obligation of an oath; I do know something about swearing in Court; I know

what swearing is; never was sworn before; I was at the inquest; have never had the obligations of an oath explained to me; I mean by an oath when you are sworn in Court, and it means, then, to tell the truth; if I do not tell the truth I will be punished.

The witness was further examined in relation to her understanding of an oath. Here the State rested its case, and the prosecution will commence in the morning.

Thursday.—This case was commenced this morning by a statement of the defense by Col. Thompson, and the first witness was Thomas Madigan, who testified as follows:

I am a police officer in this city, and was such at the time of the death of Johnson; was called to see him about 1 o'clock at night; went to Mrs. Hughes to see about it; was in company with Dennis Harrison; she did not want me to come in at first; Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Hughes, and the little girl, were all there; asked Mrs. Hughes how it occurred, she passed, and the little girl spoke up and said, "Mr. Madigan, as well speak the truth, you know you did it," saw this pistol at that time; (the one in the hands of Mr. Pearce) arrested Mrs. Hughes that morning, and took her to Esquire Sayre's office; from there she went back to her house, and from thence to jail.

Cross examined—Mr. Harrison and others came after me that night; think it was about one o'clock; when I got there Johnson had been taken to Garvey's; did not remain long there until I went to Mrs. Hughes; she was not in bed; Mrs. Lloyd was, and the little girl was up; when I went to the door I knocked, and Mrs. Hughes refused to let me in; I then told her I was an officer, and she let me in; the pistol was in the bed; do not know who took it out; the pistol was taken apart; I then asked her how the man came to be shot; Mrs. Hughes passed, and the little girl said, "You might as well tell the truth, for you know you shot the man," Mrs. Hughes did not answer until the little girl made this remark; the little girl said "he ought to be shot"; Mrs. Hughes seemed to be in a passion, and kept her eye on the man at the door.

Dennis Harrison testified as follows: I was with Mr. Madigan; we went to the house of Mrs. Hughes; when we got there the door was closed; Madigan knocked at the door, and she said, "You cannot come in so late at night," Madigan then said, "I am an officer," and then the door was opened; we then demanded a light, and one was handed to us; the old lady hesitated to talk any; she was stopped by the little girl, who was crying and said, "Mother, you had better tell the truth, you know you shot him yourself," I first saw the pistol in the hands of Mrs. Hughes; she seemed to be doing something with it; Madigan got hold of it and took it; when she held it towards me I turned; Mrs. Hughes was arrested, as quick as she could put on her clothes, after we got there; we then went to Esquire Sayre's, and the proceedings terminated about half past one, and I then went home.

Cross examined: I went after Madigan that night; went from the Bunton House. There was no light at Mrs. Hughes's house; Madigan knocked at the door and she told him he could not be admitted to see, and then he came back and put it under his coat. There were two rooms in my mother's house. The other room is occupied by another woman. When I went to bed, Stratton was lying on the lounge; he had taken off his boots and coat. The knocking continued at the door about an hour; I heard talking; I heard a knocking at our door, and "Ma" opened it and said if he did not go away, she would let the dog out at him. "Ma" then turned round and asked Stratton if he would let any man talk to her that way. Stratton said nothing; he had the pistol and went to the door and shot once, and then shot three times afterwards; he then went to the bureau and said, "If I have not shot him, I do not know how I have missed—Stratton said he shot the first time to scare him; Stratton then picked up the pistols and tried to pick out the ball from the pistol.

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John P. Baird said—I heard the little girl's testimony yesterday; I also heard her testify before the Mayor on a former occasion; I was then the attorney for her mother. The girl testified then as she did yesterday.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the evidence closed on part of both the State and the defense, and the argument was commenced by Mr. Crane and concluded by Col. Thompson.

The argument in this case was closed at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and was submitted to the jury who at 4 o'clock P. M. returned into Court with the following verdict:

Of the jury and the defendant guilty of manslaughter, and that he be confined in the State's prison for the term of two years.

Signed,
J. W. DODD, Foreman.

"We the jury further find that there was no evidence showing that the name of the deceased was Dennis Buckley, but that the deceased was generally known by the name of Daniel Johnson." Signed,
J. W. DODD, Foreman.

The jury was then discharged, whereupon Col. Thompson made a motion for a new trial, which motion will be argued this morning.

Progress of Organization.
The citizens of Pierson Township assembled at the house of Jeremiah Tryon, Tuesday 24th inst., for the purpose of organizing an Opposition Club.

The following officers were chosen:
President—Joseph Liston;
Vice Presidents—Jeremiah Tryon, Lawrence Yau;
Secretary—Felix Beard;
Treasurer—William Brown.

Executive Committee—A. J. Liston, J. Stout, John E. Woodruff, A. V. Stark, G. Blicher.

The officers first appointed were declared members of the Committee.

The President, Joseph Liston, Esq., the oldest living settler of Vigo county, made a few remarks to his neighbors, in which the great question of the day was stated with a clearness and precision, and with an energy and feeling, that carried conviction to the heart and mind of his hearers.

Thomas H. Nelson, Esq., having been called upon, proceeded to discuss the various questions: State and National, in his usually forcible and argumentative style; he was listened to with marked attention not only by the gentlemen present, but also by a respectable number of ladies, who graced the occasion by their presence.

The meeting was not large, owing to the season of corn planting, but all felt that a good work had been commenced, and that if persevered in, would reform Pierson from the thralldom of the Disunion and Slave propagating party.

Riley Township.
The citizens of Riley township met at the School House in Lockport, on Wednesday, the 25th inst., for the purpose of organizing an Opposition Club.

The following officers were chosen:
John Brady, President;
David Lee and Dr. Hiram Hartley, Vice Presidents;

W. R. Ray, Secretary;
Davis Taylor, Treasurer.

Nathaniel Lee, H. Moore, S. Wyck, Allen Payne, and D. N. Gould, to constitute, in conjunction with the officers of the Club, an Executive Committee for the township.

Col. Thos. H. Nelson, being present, then addressed the audience in his usual, eloquent and effective manner, for nearly two hours, to the evident satisfaction of all who heard him.

After a few remarks from T. A. Madison, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

The attendance was quite large, considering the busy season of the year among farmers, and the spirit awakened in Old Riley, bids fair to obliterate the former Democratic majority in that township.

Too Old.—The Springfield Republican objects to the nomination of Judge McLean for the Presidency, on account of his extreme youth. It says, "If we expect to get the confidence and votes of the Conservatives we must not take a candidate who is under 110." We would prefer a man who had reached mature age, say 130 or 140. A man who remembers Bradock's defeat would be preferred.

A Little Man in a Little Boy.—A short time since Vallandigham, M. C. of Ohio, wrote to the Post Master of Banker Hill, Ohio, requesting him to make out and send him a list of all the straight Democrats, Opposition men and doubtful sovereigns in the bounds of the delivery of the office. The Post Master asked \$25, as a remuneration for his time and trouble. He soon after received notice that he would be removed from the office, the emolument of which amounted to the sum of \$25 annually.

Atlantic Cable.—Superintendent Smith of the Western Union Telegraph Company was in the city yesterday, superintending the laying of a cable beneath the waters of the Walash, which work was successfully accomplished.

The cable used for this purpose is a part of the celebrated Atlantic Cable, and is working admirably, the continuity being perfect.

The Mirror Republican.—We have received No 2 of the above new and neatly printed paper published at Merion Sullivan County. It is edited with ability by O. A. Browning Esq., and is thoroughly Republican in tone, and we wish it the most successful success both pecuniarily and in the advocacy of the right of the people against the corrupt and mischievous of the Disunion Democracy.

At It, Again.—The Democratic papers are engaged in advertising another incendiary publication—the life of John Brown. The Journal sets the example. They differ all over the country the "Impending Crisis of Europe" and now they must try their hands on Redpath's Jargon. Go in, we presume you are well paid for it.

That is a very clear way our local friend has of giving the Union conservative men a lesson in the use of the word "Republican." That is a very clear way the Journal has of proving himself a regular terror—a stirrer up of strife and ill-feeling between war and man.

It is a profitable employment, neighbor, and if you persist in it, it will render you contemptible.

CONGRESSIONAL.

XXXVI CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith of Va. rising to a question of privilege read an extract from Mr. Bingham's speech, in which the latter said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fibre of her existence that she must either throw off that great wrong or perish by reason of its continuance.

Mr. Smith said that supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do him injustice, he (Smith) sought to correct him by remarking that he did not want the gentleman to say that Virginia did that, since other politicians did it, but he repudiated it.

Mr. Bingham replied that in speaking to politicians of Va. he wished to say the South has men superior to such bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices, but unhappily the gentleman from Va. is not one of them.

Mr. Smith after reading the above said it would be observed the broad denunciation of the entire South, and especially the great body of its people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish and mercenary, and that he (Smith) was one of them, and that he understood Mr. Bingham as meaning what he said.

Mr. Bingham—I meant what I said.

Mr. Smith—It is false, deliberate, calumnious.

Mr. Bingham replied that the gentleman's declaration was not very likely to cause him to strike out of the history. What he said stood by. He repeated what he had said as to the former movement in Va. to abolish the slave system, but for the last 20 years the sectional strife has been continued by making war upon the great and beneficent policy of free labor; every one knew it to be true that no man could today stand upon the Legislature of Va. and express his anti-slavery sentiments as were announced there in 1832. Why was Mr. Underwood driven away where was the gentleman then (Smith) who was anxious to vindicate the right of free speech? he knew that a mob assembled in Wheeling to suppress a peaceable meeting called to effect a Republican organization; he repeated what he spoke of politicians of the South; he did not include every body in the South, but of those who give direction to public opinion; the opposition to free labor rests on nothing but a mercenary foundation. It was the old story of Alexander the Coppersmith; the class of men to whom he referred as superior to all such practices constitute a large majority in the Southern States, but unfortunately they have not the power which is conferred by wealth and social opinions, and therefore have not the power to make themselves felt.

Mr. Smith returned to the charge insisting that he had given a proper interpretation to Mr. Bingham's remarks. If Mr. B had spoken of politicians merely he (B.) would not have a word to say, but if he spoke of the great body of Va. in view of what Va. had done in having given Ohio and other western States to the Union on the gentleman dared to describe Va. as selfish and mercenary, the man who brings such a charge is guilty of uttering a calumny. He defended Va. for preventing persons from going into the country with torch in hand to fire her social and political edifice.

He said that Mr. Underwood was treated with great delicacy, and reminded the gentleman that there were no men in Ohio, a violation of the law, and that the governor of that State refused to surrender a witness to the demands of justice; were such to have lectures on propriety from such a source. He simply wanted to reply to an attack upon his State, and the South generally.

Mr. B. replied that the gentleman drew on his fancy for his facts, and imagination for his arguments, and in the course of his remarks referred to the opinions of Gov. Mason and Gov. McDowell, of less than 30 years ago, in favor of emancipation. He repudiated the charge that he did injustice to Virginia, and apologized that State.

Smith rejoined he knew that McDowell had expressed such an opinion, but in 1843 A. S., while he was governor of the Commonwealth, his opinion underwent a change, and he was not elected because he was a friend of emancipation.

Florence moved that when the house adjourn it be until Monday, in order that the gentleman may attend to business at the departments. There was an understanding no legislative business should be transacted.

Ashtore hoped that the gas and banquette speeches would all be made, so that on the return of the absentees the House might proceed to business.

Adjourned.

SENATE.—Several Executive communications were received.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for progress in the useful arts—referred.

The veto message of the President on the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards, was read to the Senate.

Adjourned till Monday.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

HOUSE.—Mr. Curtis asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of War to communicate to the military committee a full plan and schedule of floating batteries now in course of construction in the vicinity of New York harbor, the amount of all the money expended thereon, and the estimated cost of completing the same, and that the military committee report such changes as may be consistent with the public interests.

Mr. Curtis said it was time that the country knew something about the battery, the peculiar construction of which had been kept a profound secret.

Mr. Houston said it was unusual to direct an executive officer to report to a committee.

Mr. Curtis explained that the reason for this was the committee reason, examine and determine the propriety and construction of Stevens' battery. If proper the work will go on. If anything was necessary to be kept secret this could be done.

Mr. Houston thought it was better for him to object to the resolution.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Adjourned till Monday.

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, April 26.

The Republican State Convention met today at Rochambeau Hall. There were about 30 present.

Montgomery Blair was chosen President. A large crowd of spectators, including a considerable sprinkling of Nougats, who were led on by Erasmus Levy, who commenced a disturbance.

Presently Levy and his followers made a rush and upset the President's table, knocking several Republicans down and tearing up their papers and documents. The police intervened and made several arrests.

The Convention adjourned till 12 o'clock. The members were greeted on the outside by a large crowd, who followed him.

Mr. Garrison, a prominent Abolitionist, was pursued by an immense mob, crying, lynch him! hang him! There goes a man who stole a nigger! there goes the spirit of John Brown, &c.

Mr. Garrison took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety. The crowd then slowly disappeared.

The Convention had been in session sometime before it was disturbed. The committees were appointed.